NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

and packages should be properly Letters

Rejected communications will not be re

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the tear, Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$13.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five CENTS per copy. Annual subscription price :-

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st-NEW LYCEUM THEATRE, 14th street and 6th av.-

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway. -VARIETY BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- LIFE; ITS MORN AND

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.-ABOUT OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. - MADAME ANGOT'S CHILD. Matinee at 2. THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.-Variety Entertainment. Matinee at 236

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—The Blace Choos. Matinee at 15. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th street and Irving place .- ITALIAN OPERA-LUCKEZIA BORGIA.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,-UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway .- The Genera Cross.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.-

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.-ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.-THE ROTAL STEINWAY HALL, 14th st., between 3d av. and Irving HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.-

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d av., between 63d NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broad-DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 688 Broadway.-Science

QUADRUPLE SHEET. New York, Wednesday, October 1, 1873.

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Poor Green.-The worst blow yet at our wonderful Comptroller is that delivered by John Foley in an interview with one of our reporters. John says quite as bitter things of Mr. Green as ever Mr. Green said of the late Tammany Ring leaders. But what's the matter with all these reformers? Why are they quarrelling among themselves?

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS will soon begin work on three new piers at the foot of Christopher street, and the work, we are gratified to learn, will be somewhat stronger than was that of the demolished pier at the Battery. The department says that, like the first battle of Bull Run, that smash up at the Battery has indicated the solid work required.

The Crops, the Financial Situation and the Prospect.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington puts forth a satisfactory statement of the products of the country just at the time calculated to have a good effect upon our troubled financial situation. The amount of products of the soil which we have to spare for foreign markets and the probable demand there will be for them, in consequence of the short crops in Europe, as is now ascertained, must have an influence in preventing excitement and apprehension like that which prevailed during the last fortnight. In fact, the calm we see of the present time arises in a great measure from the contemplation of our crop resources, the demand for them and the balance of trade being much more in our favor than for a long time past.

The average condition of the wheat crop for the entire country is ninety-five per cent, one hundred per cent being a full crop generally, and rarely obtained. Such, then, is the trustworthy and flattering prospect. We have no means at hand of determining what proportion of this crop will be required for home consumption, but there can be no doubt that the surplus will amount to hundreds of millions of bushels. Taking into account the crops of other cereals and corn we could probably supply bread food for thirty millions or more of Europeans. The yield per acre is, on the whole, about the same as last year, but the area under cultivation was much larger. While we have this superabundance ready for a foreign market nearly all the great and populous countries of Europe have short crops, and will need breadstuffs from abroad to feed the people. England particularly, it is reported, will require little short of a hundred millions of bushels of grain, and France nearly half as much. Germany, too, it is said, will be short. Even Russia, which is a great grain-producing country, and generally a rival of the United States in supplying the markets of the world, has this year a short crop. But, making every allowance for oversanguine expectations on this side or exaggerations of the probable deficiency abroad, there are facts enough to show that the demand for our grain must be unusually large. Supposing, then, an excess of a hundred

millions of bushels, or the equivalent in flour,

be exported this year, that would give us money or credit to the amount of a hundred and thirty millions of dollars or more, if the present quotations of the New York market should be sustained. What the increased demand for other cereals would be we cannot say, but there will be, undoubtedly, a corresponding demand for them. The cotton crop. from the latest and best reports, will be much larger than last year. There will be, we believe, six to seven hundred thousand bales more. At least we may reckon upon near four millions of bales. This crop ought to realize three hundred millions of dollars. The largest portion of this goes abroad. Though the cotton crop is in a manner discounted abroad, and in our commercial and financial affairs with Europe-that is, European exports to this country being predicated upon it, still an unusually large crop at good prices, in any year, gives us greater means to pay our debts, an easier money market and a more favorable balance of trade. The prospect, then, of a great and unusually remunerative cotton crop must help considerably, in addition to the expected large export of breadstuffs, to withhold the exportation of gold, to make money easy and to turn the balance of trade more in our favor than it has been since the beginning of our late civil war. As we are not going into a general review of our commerce, it is unnecessary to notice the other exports, such as tobacco, petroleum, iron and other articles. These, and they may increase proportionately with production and the growth of commerce. The reference to the two great staples above is sufficient for our argument.

While we have on the selling or credit side of the account with foreign nations such a good outlook we are buying or importing less. This, too, turns the balance of trade still more in our favor. Our merchants had a considerable stock of goods on hand, and our manufactures are supplying more and more the needs of the country. The very panic which has just passed over us, will have the effect to check extravagance, excessive importations and overtrading. We know of no time since the catastrophe of the war plunged the country into difficulties and revolutionized our financial condition when there was a better prospect. The country is prosperous from one end of it to the other, the credit of the government is on the most substantial basis, the Treasury has always a large surplus on hand, and enough to continue the liquidation of the debt, and there is nothing likely to seriously disturb the general business or progress of the nation. The panic among the railroad and stock speculators, if even it did reach some of the banks which had also entered into speculation, or had for a brief period alarmed a part of the community, was only a ripple on the surface of our great busi-

ness and industrial interests. As a proof of the prosperous condition of the country, of the actual and prospective demand for our breadstuffs as well as other profucts, and of the balance of trade inclining greatly in our favor, England is shipping large amounts of gold to the United States, Every day we learn by telegram of these shipments. Several millions of dollars are on the way, and yesterday the Donau sailed from Southampton with about seven hundred thousand dollars. Experienced financial men confidently expect the flow of specie from England to this country to amount to ten millions. The Bank of England evidently has become alarmed, for it has raised the rate of discount to five per cent. There does not appear to be any other cause, either in Great Britain or in the commercial relations with other countries of Europe, for this action. But gold comes in spite of this check. Part of it may be sent here in expectation of a fall in the price of stocks and bonds, in consequence of the panic, and with a view to invest in them; but, after all, such large amounts

men and to promote the commercial prosperity of the Republic. The products of the soil are wanted abroad, and the sooner we send them the better for every branch of trade and the people generally. If the railroad companies would study the welfare of the country and their own interests at the same time they might help the farmers and country merchants to bring forward their products in abundance to fill the warehouses of our ports and to send fleets of vassels laden with grain to Europe. enormous cost of transportation from the great wheat-growing States of the West to the seaboard is the drawback that needs to be removed. With cheaper transportation a far greater amount of breadstuffs would be exported. If the railroad companies would charge the lowest rates possible they, in the end, would find their reward through the general prosperity that must result from an augmented export trade. But, whether they have the good sense and patriotism or not, enough of the products of the soil will be shipped-for Europe must have them-to create a state of trade much more favorable to the United States than has been seen for years past. With that, too, will come more gold at our command, an easier money market and a better chance to approach specie payments.

New York Politics-The Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of this Commonwealth, through their appointed delegates, will meet in State Convention at Utica to-day, for the business of nominating a State ticket and proclaiming the party platform for our coming November election. In the outset the Convention will be called to decide upon the claims of the contesting or rival delegations from this city, known as the Tammany men, the Apollo Hall men and the Democratic Union men. Tammany claims the position of the Elder Bourbons; Apollo Hall claims the rights of the Orleanists, and the Democratic Union men, under Robert B. Roosevelt, have undertaken the rôle of peace maker, lately played in the French Assembly with such remarkable skill by President Thiers. But as Thiers, with all his skill and fertility of resources, was at last overthrown by his own petard, so Mr. Roosevelt may fail at Utica. The impression, however, seems to prevail that the Convention

Some diplomatic half-way house of rest effect a reconciliation among our city factions in a practical recognition of the established fact that "a house divided against itself can-

not stand." Assuming that there will be a union of all the democratic clans in the work of this Utica Convention, they appear to be encouraged with high hopes of success in the election. From the hints thrown out by various organs and committees of the party the Convention will take greater care than usual in the selection of the men for its State ticket, and in its resolutions will open fire upon the national and State administration, and upon the republican party along the whole line; that particular stress will be laid upon the Kellogg government of Louisiana, as a despotic usurpation destructive of State rights; that "the back-pay grab" will be handled without gloves and torn to pieces; that the recent developments of our Wall street panic will be made the basis of a vigorous attack upon the financial policy of General Grant and the favorite financial agents of the Treasury, and, finally, that the examples of retrenchment and reform given by the reformers now conducting our city government will be presented to the people as examples of a maladministration imperatively demanding another change.

Such, we understand, will be the leading mocracy for this fall campaign. The Convention will probably be occupied two days in the work before it, and then, with the party fairly in the field, the republicans having already formed their line of action, the active work of the campaign on both sides will begin. We await the issue of the democratic powwow at

The Panie Over-A Great Victory Gained.

The panic is over, and one of the greatest triumphs known in financial history has been gained. The reopening of the Stock Exchange yesterday marked the end of an eventful flurry. and gave us assurance of the completeness of the victory achieved by men in legitimate business over the rash and heedless speculators in Wall street. It is the triumph offinancial soundness and solid worth over the uncertainties of heedless speculation, of correct methods of doing business over the adventurous ways of men in haste to be rich ; of moderation and conservatism over greedy recklessness and reckless greed. Not a single member of the Stock Exchange failed to meet his obligations. The day's transactions were entirely free from the spirit of speculation. Never was business conducted with more caution and confidence. The routine of the Exchange was taken up as if only a Sunday had intervened since its doors were closed. A great crisis, involving fearful loss to the country and great suffering among the people, has been averted by the calmness and moderaion which allowed the storm to spend its fury noon those who had courted and provoked it. Caly the buchu bankers, the wild speculators in uncortainties and insecurities and the unsound banks and trust companies have failed. Not a single mer antile house in this city has fallen or even sensibly suffered from the force of the storm. The prosperity of the country is unaffected. Much in the way of reform will now be needed, especially as regards the management of savings banks and in relief and security from the national banking system; but just at the moment we have only rejoicing that the crisis is past, that a panic in Wall street will not inevitably bring ruin to the country and that the power of reckless speculation is broken, if pot entirely destroyed. The victory is due to the wisdom of General Grant, the caution of our men of business and the moderation of the press and the people.

The Last Chapter of the Polaris Expedition. The detailed accounts of the resone of Cap-

tain Buddington's party, published elsewhere, will convey fully to our readers the perilous episodes marking the close of the unfortunate expedition which left our shores in 1871 to path out a way to the North Pole. Accompanying these narratives from the lips and records of the voyagers themselves, we present our readers with a splendid map, displaying the story cartographically. The map, we may explain, is carefully drawn on the Mercator projection, so as to avoid the necessity of converging degrees of longitude, which a map on the sphere plan of a locality so near one of the poles would require, and the consequent narrowing of the waterways from east to west. The tracks of the Polaris, Tigress and Little Juniata have been obtained from the official reports and charts to the Navy Department: the drift of the party on the icefloe from the rescued themselves, and the track of Buddington's party from the statements we publish to-day. In connection with this latter track we may point out the fact that it was anticipated by the HERALD, the rescue having taken place on the exact line we indicated long since. It supports fully the theory advanced by Dr. Hayes, the arctic explorer, who insisted that Cape York was first point which should be searched for tidings of the unfortunate castaways. The additions to Polar geography made by the cruise of the Polaris will also be found clearly exhibited. The movements of the Tigress subsequent to her visit to the deserted camp at Lifeboat Cove we have not marked on our map, as it is unnecessary to the story of the expedition. Thus illustrated, the story which has already been published in outline cannot fail to awaken a lively interest in the great geographical problems involved, as it will convey clearly to our readers the force of the text. Captain Buddington's statement goes back

of the separation from Tyson as far as the departure in August, 1871, from Tessuisak, the most northerly Danish settlement whence Cr tain Hall despatched his last letter to the Se retary of the Navy. It thus covers the whole ventful period of the voyage. He rapidly stoches the events up to the death of the commander, and, although no mention is mof any disagreements on boar prior to that untoward event, he indicates that there were many afterwards. It is painful o think how many discordant elements the hip's company contained, and it is a thou and pities these unfortunate incompatibilities were 1 discovered in time to be remedied. From widence of the late Captain Davenport, July United States steamship Congress, and of insector Smith, of Greenland, it is clear that Dr. Bessel was much opposed to his come ander, and it is insinuated made others, Buddington among them, the tools of his We have now the statement of Captain Buddington that Dr. Bessel and he had disagreeable differences on the question of authority after the the of Captain Hall. We do not wish to go eeply into the merits of this question at present, but we sincerely hope that the difficulties of disputed precedence which arose on the Polaris will be a guide to the prevention of any such in the expeditions of the future.

The circumstances attending the demise of Captain Hall are yet in deeper shadow than we could wish to see them. Dr. Bessel, the only professional physician on board, chooses to be very reticent concerning the fatal illness. He dismisses all question on the matter with the statement that death resulted from apoplexy, although the symptoms, as detailed, do not point strongly to the correctness of that diagnosis. Before a proper poard of investigation, and under the examination of physicians with whom his necessity of using medical technology will not prevent a full inquiry, we presume that Dr. Bessel will defend his statement and his professional treatment of the heroic sufferer. The value to science of his labors will, of course, depend in a great measure on the preservation of the records of his observations. Many of these, in the accidents of the voyage, have been lost or destroyed; but it is to be hoped that he has retained enough in his memory and his notes to make the physical mysteries of the polar region more accessible to future scientific investigators. In his interview he gives a formidable list of the various branches of geographical, meteorological, zoological, botanical and entomological investi-

gation which were followed under his direction. The statement of Engineer Schumann although going over the same ground as Captain Buddington's, conveys many features of novel interest, particularly in connection with the wintering of the party at Lifeboat Cove. The hospitable Scotch whaler, Captain Allan, of the Ravenscraig, gives his story of the rescue in a bold and graphic manner, which makes us feel the genuine warmth of his reception of the waifs. It is a bright spot in the long narrative of suffering and peril, and throws a genial glow for a moment over the dreary scene among the hummocks of pack ice in Melville Bay. It was, indeed, as he assures us, a providential rescue. Beset by ice herself, the Ravenscraig was in peril when Buddington and his men were descried toiling wearily, as they dragged their boats over the ice on the track followed by Kane's party south in 1855. Neither provisions nor boats could have held out a sufficient length of time to allow them to traverse the three hundred miles remaining between them and Tessuisak, the most northeri; Danish settlement.

Through all the wonderful episodes of the voyage, in the almost miraculous drift of the Tyson party on the floe up to their rescue by the Tigress, in the circumstances conspiring to preserve the party of Buddington up to their rescue by the ice-beset Ravenscraig, we may trace the motions of an All-saving Hand as clearly as one may follow the tracks upon the chart.

Spain-Apparent Decline of the Insurgents.

For the first time in three years the world

zation. It is an old saying-but it is not more old than it is true—that a house divided cannot stand. The Carlists are, the worse for their cause, divided. Saballs has been dismissed, and Tristany and Miret have both resigned. After these, then what leaders remain to guide the Carlist forces? All the latest news indicates growing strength and hopefulness on the part of the government. The government means Castelar, and Castelar means the Republic. The well if Castelar has entered into no questionable alliances, which may be found as perilous for the future as they are inling for

the present. It is no longer to be doubted that the old unionist party is in sympathy with Castelar. At a conservative meeting held yesterday Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topete were present, and the government policy as against that of the radicals was heartily endorsed. The return of Maissonare from Alicante to Madrid was a continuous ovation. All this looks well for the government and for the Republic, with the qualification we have already expressed. As King of Spain Don Carlos has issued stamps bearing his portrait, but the stamps are less likely to bring money than to find a place among the curiosities of some future antiquarian museum.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Penton is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General A. E. Burnside is staying at the Fifth

Captain Frank Moseley, the oldest inhabitant of Mobile, is no more. Ex-Congressman R. G. Hazard, of Rhode Island.

is at the Astor House.

Mme. Lucca and Baron Wallhoffer, of Vienna are at Barnum's Hotel.

It is reported that John C. Breckinridge is to take up his residence in this city. Senator Sumner is fully recovered and is repre-

sented to be "as fine as silk." Senator Sherman has returned to Cincinnati

after a brief electioneering tour. Commander Walker, of the United States Navy is registered at the Astor House.

Mr. Thomas H. Pearne, the United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, arrived vesterday at the Astor House. General John J. Knox and wife, of Augusta, Onei-

da county, in this State, will celebrate their diamond wedding next Tuesday, October 7. "Ginx's Baby" Jenkins lectured last night in the Boston Lyceum on "The England of To-day."

Senator Sumner and General Banks were among Ex-Governor H. D. Cooke denies that the estate of the late Chief Justice Chase, of which he is administrator, is affected by the failure of the house

of Jay Cooke & Co. An Eastern paper wants to know why the Tichborne claimant is like a mermaid, and replies that it is "because he has nothing to stand upon, and has a very fishy tail!"

Miss Mabel Ordway, daughter of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives, was married at Warmer, N. H., on the 23d

A wealthy widow lady, of Richmond, Va., member of a Protestant family, has entered a Catholic veil. She was yet young, quite handsome, seemingly happy in her domestic relations and well endowed with this world's goods.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN B. BALDWIN.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30, 1873. A special telegram to the Richmond Despatch announces the death of Mr. John B. Baldwin, at Staunton, to-day. He underwent a surgical operation to-day at the hands of Dr. Goulah, of New York, that being the only hope of saving his life. He died soon afterwards. Mr. Baldwin was an inspector at the outbreak of the war, and was afterwards Speaker of the Confederate House of Representatives. After the war he was Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia, and, in 1868, came within one vote of receiving the conservative nomination for Governor.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—1 A. M. Probabilities.

AND CONTINUED COOL WEATHER, WITH LIGHT TO FRESH WINDS, WILL PREVAIL.

For the lower lake region southwest and north west winds, lower temperature and generally clear weather.

For the South Atlantic States gentle and fresh northwest to northeast winds, partly cloudy weather and rain on the coast and in Florida.

For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi and Tennessee, generally clear cool weather and light From Missouri and the Ohio Valley to the upper lakes gentle and fresh north to northwest winds

and clear cold weather. Frost will probably prevail on Wednesday night over the northern portion of the Gulf States. western portion of the South Atlantic States, the Middle and New England States, and northwest-

ward over the Lake region and Northwest.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's 1872 1873.

1873. 1872. 61 3:30 P. M. 71 58 6 P. M. 65 60 9 P. M. 62 60 12 P. M. 60 Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1873. Captain A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster, is ordered to temporary duty at Boston, relieving Lieutenant Montgomery, at that station. Secon Lieutenant G. S. Hoyt, Eighteenth infantry, is or-dered to relieve Major H. C. Hodges of his duties in connection with national cemeteries at Ander-sonville and Marietta, Ga.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1873. Assistant Surgeon E. Z. Derr is detached from the Constellation and placed on waiting orders. First Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Rae is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to the National Academy. Captain R. R. ordered to the National Academy. Captain R. R. Lowry is ordered to the command of the Canandai-gua, relieving Captain Rouckendorff. Surgeon J. H. Tinckham is detached from the Constellation and placed on waiting orders.

The United States steamer Kearsage not being ready for sea, the Saranac will sail from San Francisco for Honolulu soon. She is now taking coal.

It is reported that the British gunboat Tenedos, now at San Francisco, will also sail for the same destination.

"THE DIGNITY OF LABOR." The Rev. Newman Hall's Lecture Last Night.

"The Dignity of Labor" was the theme of the Rev. Newman Hall's lecture at Association Hall last night. The reverend foreigner was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Cuyler, who ended his little intro ductory speech by saying that such a man as Mr.

Hall needed no introduction to an America States.

We cannot see any reason for a renewal of the panic, and certainly not for a financial or commercial crisis. On the contrary, the prospect is most flattering. The railroad companies can do much both to relieve the anxiety of timid and desponding business

Total contract the security of timid and desponding business

Total contract to believe that a republic is possible in Spain. The intransigentes are heard of now mainly in connection with Alicante and Cartagena; but the conviction produced by the latest news is that both Alicante and Cartagena; but the conviction produced by the latest news is that both Alicante and Cartagena; but the conviction produced by the latest news is that both Alicante and Cartagena; but the conviction produced by the latest news is that both Alicante and Cartagena; but the conviction produced by the latest news is that both Alicante and Cartagena; but the conviction produced by the latest news is that both Alicante and Cartagena; but the conviction produced by the latest news is that both Alicante and Cartagena; but the conviction produced by the latest news is that both Alicante and Cartagena; but the conviction produced by the latest news is that both Alicante and Cartagena; but the conviction produced by the latest news is that both Alicante and Cartagena; but the conviction produced by the latest news is that both Alicante and Cartagena; but the conviction produced by the latest news is that both Alicante and Cartagena; but a few spect of search of the contract, and the enturians, and the enturians, and the enturians and the recture, as an intellectual and marked period on the contract, and the conviction produced by the latest news is that both Alicante and Cartagena; but a few spect of search of the conviction produced by the latest news is that both Alicante and Cartagena; but a few spect of search of the conviction produced by the latest news is that both Alicante and Cartagena; but a few spect of search of the conviction produced by the latest news is that both Alic audience. The audience, which hardly filled the hall and was a critical and undemonstrative one,

AMUSEMENTS

appearance of Mr. Sothern. The regular season at Wallack's Theatre began

last night with a two act play by Mr. H. T. Craven

called "Barwise's Book," and a whimsicality writ-ten expressly for Mr. Sothern and entitled "The

Burrumpooter." The play us well as the whim-

sicality is whimsical. It deals with selfishness in

love and portrays the natural disposition of the

human heart to marry for money. Charles Mutcraft, a gentleman by profession, has married Mrs. Muicraft, a lady by inference, on the supposition that she is rich, and she in turn has married him believing him to be Barwise's heir. For the money's sake Mulcraft has forsaken Ellen Petworth, mutable by circumstances, but she is immediately engaged to Eqwin Vere, an artist by courtesy, but as his uncle, Miles Lagiot, of Australia and of no repute, declines to make the young man his legatee, Ellen falls in love with Robert Cuckfield, a cartwright, and with her the co-legatee of the Barwise estate. The other characters are Rogate, a successful rogue, who got Lagiot transported, and Kate Warbleton, a rustic heroine, in love with Cuckfield. It is Laglot's purpose to make Rogate repent, and, as it is necessary to detect rogue in a crime in order to reform him, he is shown to have assisted in forging a will giving Barwise's money to Mulcraft, a discovery in which Kate assists, and is married to Cuckfield as a consequence, while everybody else is mated according to poetic justice. The cast is as follows:mulcraft, Mr. Sothern; Laglot, Mr. Gibert; Cuckfield, Mr. Beckett; Vere, Mr. Pois; Rogate, Mr.
E. M. Holland; Ellen Fetworth, Miss Dora Goldthwaite; Mrs. Mulcraft, Mrs. John Sefton, and Kate
Warbleton, Miss Effie Germon. Mr. Sothern's Mulcraft is one of those special delineations, we cannot say of character, but traits in which he
is become so famous. It is a series of
lively salies and withal a strongly individualized creation, from beginning to end. In"miske up" he is the embodiment of the conception, his whiskers being after the true fashion of the
Engils. swell of doubtful pursuits, so thoroughly
imitated by the New York snob of high lamily pretensions. Bating an occasional flavor of the Dundreary bouquet, the part is original in business and
method. The fewest words and the aptest by
which it can be described is to call it a rollickingbit of humor conscientiously and carefully wrought
out. Its only fault is too much detail. For
instance, Mulcrat, who deals largely in the
commodity of tears, generally borrows somebody
else's handkerchiel to rub the pearls from his eyes,
and keeps the "whipe." This flavors too much of
the tricks of the "Artful Dodger" to enable the
clever scoundrel to retain the confidence of those
upon whom he is practising or to make his flual
exposure sufficiently effective. Apart from these
minor defects it is one of the most relishing bits of
humor, well sustained throughout, that we have
seen in a long time. The opening lines, which fell
to the lot of Mr. John Gilbert to utter, "Here I am
again," were peculiarly appropriate for his first
appearance this year after so many successful
scasons at Wailack's, and the audience responded
with a heartmess that must have been peculiarly
gratilying to the veteran actor. He in turn played
Larlot with all the heartmess of acting he has
shown through so many years. Mr. Harry Beckett
made his first appearance in the legitimate dramaas Robert Cuckfield, but, in getting away from the
freedom of burdens, he allowed himself to be t

and inn is reission to that degree by the subject that they roar with laughter.

The whole entertainment affords an evening's pleasure of the most delicious kind, and while neither piece rises to the dignity of high art they will prove excellent appetizers for what the reappearance of Mr. Lester Wallack, has in store for us. They are the sherry and vermouth before the burgundy and champagne which come with the dinner.

Miss Kellogg at the East Side Association Hall. The handsome, well ventilated and well lighted

hall of the East Side Association, at the corner of Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street, was graced with the presence of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg last evening in concert. She sang with that purity of tone, breadth of expression and thoroughness of artistic style that augurs well for the coming season of English opera, since much depends
on the condition of the prima donna's voice. The
sparkling cavatina from "Linda," with which
her name is inseparably associated, and a
fantastic song, half Hungarian, half Scandinavian
by Pease, brought an encore each time, and in the
duct with the new tenor of the English opera, Mr.
Morgan, whose voice is like linked sweetness long
drawn out, exceedingly small in tone, a musical
snuff box, the voice of Miss Kellogg was charming
to a degree. The tenor sang a couple of solos
Abt's "Sweet Angel," and a puerile criusion of
Charibel, and Ronconi rattied off some of his characteristic pieces. Miss Matida Toedt proved that
she was entitled to the position of one of the most
popular violinists in New York, her style of playing being greatly matured within the last year.
Miss Luckhardt played a piano solo which was
rather ambitious for a young artist. This is the
second time that Miss Kellogg has sung at this hall
and her popularity seemed to be on the increase
last evening. The encore, "The Pretty Girl Miking her Cow," with which she responded to the
applause of the audience, was exquisitely delivcred, as might be looked for from a Catharine
Hayes. The concert season of the East Side Association has commenced under favorable auspices ness of artistic style that augurs well for the com-

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Mr. John S. Clarke has purchased from Mr. Stirling Coyne's widow the comedy which that actor has rendered so successful-the "Widow At the Paris Rénaissance two new operettas, by

M. Offenbach, are in preparation-"Moucheron, libretto by MM. Vanloo and Leterrier, and "Jean qui Pieure.' Madame Lanner has formed an attractive ballet

combination, and will make a tour of the principal cities, beginning at Pittsburg on Monday, with "Silata," in which she made her first appearance in this country. Signor Italo Campanini makes his debut at the

Academy this evening as Gennaro, in "Lucrezia Borgia." This event is looked forward to with much interest as the first test of the quality and power of Mr. Strakosch's leading tenor. Further interest will be added to the occasion by the American debut of Mile. Maresi, who takes the title rôle, and the reappearance of Miss Cary as Maffeo Orsini.

Signor Salvini will give us his rendition of Hamlet on Thursday evening. There is a story of a fascinating young lady, at one of our summer resorts, who, on being asked recently if she had ever read Shakspeare, tossed her pretty head, with the answer-"Shakspeare ! Of course I have : I read that when it first came out." We wonder if Salvini is to teach us that we never knew Hamlet till now.

The reopening of the well known Orpheon Society Free Singing Classes, at No. 7 King street, founded by Mr. Jerome Hopkins, the pianist, eleven years ago, and which have fourished as a metropolitan institution ever since, takes place to-day. Last vocal instruction to 519 persons, mostly young men and women of the self-help class. Many of are now members of choirs and some are singing in one of the opera troupes. Such a work as this cannot be ignored by cultivated citizens, and it is pleasant to see them taking an active interest in it. The trustees of the Orpheon Society are William Butler Duncan, President; Abram S. Hewitt, Vice President; Charles C. Dodge, Treasurer; William T. Blodgett, Spencer W. Coe, John E. Lemngwell, Jerome Hopkins, Secretary,